

not let anyone else use his toy airship, " Dan
said to him,
' Frank, I have a big motor bus, and you can
use that/ 'Have
you ? Can I ? ' said Frank. ' Yes/ said Dan, '
and now
will you let me use your airship ? ' Frank let
him/' Paul
did the same thing with Mrs. I. when he coveted
the basket
that she had had from Priscilla, offering Mrs. I.
the cardboard
model Priscilla had given to him, before
preferring his request
for the basket. And in the incident on p. 99, one
sees very
clearly how this originally crude bargaining
may yet lead to
the sense of *ourness*. The actual exchange of
services,
privileges, or mere things, itself gives birth to
the feeling
of reciprocal action. " Seeing the picture of a
house that
Harold had made, Dan said to Frank, ' That's
our house,
isn't it ? ' Frank said, ' No, not yours—mine
and Harold's/
Dan replied / Well, when I paint a house, *you*
shan't come in
it/ Frank: 'Then it's yours/ Dan: 'And
Harold's and
yours/ Frank said, ' Yes/ Dan shouted with
laughter and
jumped up and down: ' It's lovely, isn't it ?
Our house/ "
(I9-3.25.)

Again, we get glimpses every now and then of
the way in
which joining in any common activity, but
especially a
disinterested one, enables this sense of
reciprocity to replace
the monadic outlook. For example, soon after
the children
had co-operated in modelling " the things for
Miss B/s
birthday-party", and in playing out the party
itself, "they
carried some planks to a stone pedestal in the
garden, and
arranged them to lead up to the top of a box
and then on to
the pedestal, ' taking turns' at running up
and balancing
on this/' The possibility .of "taking turns"
equally rests
upon this slowly growing sense of reciprocity—
itself jointly
the fruit of experienced "togetherness", and of

the deeper
mechanism of identification. The pleasure and
pride which
" togetherness " in loving services may bring is
shown when
Harold and Paul carry a chair for Mrs. I. to sit
on, and Paul
says proudly, " We brought it together."

One sort of behaviour which presently issues
from all these
threads of development is *remorse* at having,
for instance,
really hurt another, and a wish to make
amends. Such
remorse is rarely seen in children under four.
A younger
child will show guilt if he hurts another, and a
defensive fear
of retaliation, but he will not (as a rule) be able
yet to show
true remorse. Remorse eventually arises from
his primitive